

# The Anaconda Standard.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## BLOOD ON THE MOON

The Hill Convention Promptly Followed by a Big Bolt.

### ALL PROTESTS ARE IGNORED

Yesterday's Convention Instructs for Hill, But There'll Be Another State Convention and a Contesting Delegation.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Sunshine and booming cannons opened convention day and such crowds as filled the streets were never before seen in this city. At 10 o'clock a great mob surged about the state committee headquarters, where the Grace-Anderson committee was to make its formal kick. Mr. Anderson, on entering the room, was recognized by Chairman Murphy and explained the nature of their appointment and the reason for the visit. Copies of the action of the Cooper Union meeting, he said, had been sent to each member of the state committee before. They were here to ask for an answer.

Chairman Murphy said he had not placed the matter before the state committee. Mr. Grady said he thought the committee had no answer to make as a committee. His individual answer had been sent by mail. A copy of the communication was then read, whereupon Cockran asked if the Cooper Union meeting was held pursuant to a call issued by a committee assembled at the office of Mr. Fairchild. Anderson said the meeting was held in answer to a call numerous signed, and that he didn't think there was such a meeting at Fairchild's office. Cockran moved that the protest and resolution be received and laid upon the table. Grady said his opinion was that the original purpose of the protesters at their first meeting was to protest against calling the convention too late, and that the plan was changed because it was called too early to suit them. Now Anderson comes here for the purpose of having them consider this as a serious proposition. William R. Grace said he took part in this meeting with the understanding that it should not be a protest against the candidacy of any person but against the calling of the convention at this time.

Cockran's motion to table the resolution was carried unanimously, and the "kicking" committee withdrew. "We were treated as we expected," said they, "and we will hold a meeting this afternoon that will astonish these people."

From the scene of the kick, the crowd moved to the convention hall, which was abundantly decorated with red, white and blue bunting. Chairman Murphy called the convention to order, and Judge Beebe was escorted to the chair as the temporary presiding officer. His speech was warmly received, but the greatest applause was accorded to his reference to Hill, under whose leadership the democracy of the state had never lost a battle. Secretary De Freest called the roll of the convention, and the names of prominent democrats were greeted with wild applause. Contesting delegations were present from the Fourth Albany district, the Second Chautauque and the First Oswego. Resolutions were adopted making provision for the appointment of various committees. A recess was then taken until 3:30 o'clock.

When the convention was called to order the report of the committee on contested seats favored the seating of the sitting delegates in the Albany and Chautauque cases. The Oswego contest was withdrawn and the report adopted.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was made permanent chairman and spoke at some length. In the course of his speech he said: "If we shall again be invited by our comrades in other states to put forward a candidate for the chief magistracy of the nation we are prepared to ask their suffrages for a statesman whose record already places him in the group made illustrious by the names of Van Buren, Wright, Marcy, Seymour and Tilden; a gallant leader whose banner is inscribed with many victories; a leader who was elected to the senate of the United States without the expenditure of a dollar; a leader in whom the veteran soldiers always found a steadfast friend; a leader whose election to the presidency would give the whole people an administration guided and directed in all its measures by the principles, policy and traditions of Jefferson and Jackson."

The report of the committee on resolutions was then read.

### THE PLATFORM.

Every Plank Inserted in Accordance With the Hill Programme.

The platform renews the pledge of democratic fidelity to tariff reform and to democratic faith and traditions as affirmed in national platforms from 1876 to 1888, as well as in the state platforms concurrent with the opening of Governor Tilden's and the close of Governor Hill's three-approved and illustrious service in the chief magistracy. The state platform of 1874 is epitomized, and the document continues: "We now, as then, steadfastly adhere to the principles of sound finance. We are against the coinage of any silver dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States. We therefore denounce the Sherman silver law, under which our silver output is dammed up at home, as a false pretense and an actual hindrance of return to free bi-metallic coinage, as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometallism to another. We therefore unite with the friends of honest money everywhere in stigmatizing the Sherman law as no solution of the gold and silver question and as fit appendage to the subsidy and the bounty swindle. The McKinley worse than war tariff, the Blaine reciprocity humbug, the squandered surplus, the advancing deficit, the defective census and the falsified representation and revolutionary proceedings of the billion-dollar congress are all justly condemned by the great uprising of the people. The verdict which will be renewed this year will empower democratic statesmen to guide the people's councils and execute the people's will."

The platform recalls with pride the memory of the inflexibly sound finance of Governor Tilden. It also refers with

grateful pride to the inflexibly sound finance of Governor Hill, who by efficient economy has accomplished the practical extinction of the state debt, has faithfully urged the nation's release from unjust taxation, and has likewise, "with a statesman's energy," taken up the people's cause, assailed republican degradation of silver money and led the advance of the democratic party in New York to that solid ground of justice upon which they stand to-day, without discord or division, demanding with him that every dollar coined in these United States shall be the equal of every other dollar so coined, and demanding the redress of their present shameful inequality.

"The democrats of New York," says the platform, "point to the nomination of Hill for the office of president as a fit expression of democratic faith and tradition and of our settled purpose to rescue this perverted government from the clutch of autocrats and plutocrats, from spendthrift administration, excessive tax and debased money. The delegates selected by this convention are instructed to present to the national democratic convention the name of David B. Hill, a democrat who has led his party from victory to victory for seven successive years, and who has never known defeat as a candidate." The delegates are further instructed to vote as a unit. The people of the state are congratulated upon the auspicious opening of Flower's administration.

When the passage instructing for Hill was read, the air was shaken by a tremendous outburst of applause, and after the resolutions were unanimously adopted, a committee was appointed to wait upon Hill and request him to address the convention. He soon arrived and General Sickles presented him to the audience in these words: "I present to you, gentlemen of the convention, the Young Hickory of democracy: our next presidential candidate, David B. Hill."

### HILL RETURNS THANKS.

He Touches on Silver and the Tariff in His Own Peculiar Way.

Then came more cheers, and when the noise finally subsided sufficiently, Senator Hill spoke at considerable length. He thanked the gentlemen of the convention for the unanimous vote which made known their approval to the authorized representatives of the democracy of the country, and which will be recorded in the annals of the national convention. The reawakening of the democracy all over the land, he said, is the most auspicious sign of the times. All our troubles, all our dangers at this very hour, after so many years of republican rule, flow from the unconstitutional legislation of the very men who sit in shivering fits over what the democracy will do with power. The democratic party is one whose creed has ever been a strict interpretation of the constitution and the confinement of the government to a few specific, granted powers. Hill commended these contrasted facts to his fellow-countrymen for meditation. The republican party neither trusts the people nor obeys them. It now requires another upheaval at the ballot box like that of 1890 for the republican party to be convinced that the wicked work of the billion-dollar congress must be repealed and the people's will obeyed. "We are advancing," said he, "to a final renewal of the nation's verdict on the insensate reign of autocrats and plutocrats, whereby the people's verdict, now scoffed at, shall have efficient execution in the election of both branches of the federal congress and federal executive, obedient to the sovereign people's will."

"The Sherman silver bill," said he, "transforms the federal coinage power of silver and gold into an instrument for the gradual expulsion of our gold for the establishment of an exclusive basis and for the permanent reduction of every American dollar by 30 per cent, or more below the level of its true value during the whole period of our bi-metallic coinage, from 1792 to 1873."

Turning his attention to the tariff the senator said the cause of tariff reform has lately made a great practical advance. Secretary Manning in his report of 1886 advised congress to begin practical tariff reform by a single act—an act for free wool. One year later the secretary's report was "writ large" in a message of the president. Now five years later, one of our most enlightened economists, David A. Wells, writes to the chairman of the ways and means committee that the path of progress which Secretary Manning blazed first and alone, was the true path. It is a maxim of sound policy, better fitted to win elections than to lose them; better fitted to divide into chapters the lessons of the long campaign of education to abolish whenever you can one indefensible tax at a time. This is true progress. The speech was loudly cheered, and at 5:30 p. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

The national delegates at large chosen are Roswell P. Flower, Edward Murphy, Jr., Gen. Daniel E. Sickles and Henry W. Slocum; alternates, Manton Marble, John Bigelow, Sidney Webster and Alfred C. Chapin.

### THE ANTI-HILLITES MEET.

They Prepare an Address and Call Another State Convention on May 31.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The anti-midwinter convention men also met at Union hall. Ex-Senator Fairchild delivered a strong address denouncing Hill and his methods. He said there are times in the history of parties, as in the history of states, when it becomes necessary for good citizens to assert and maintain their rights. Such an occasion now confronts the democratic party in the state of New York. Its organization, which was created and intended as a means through which the will of the majority could be made manifest and given due effect, has been seized by unscrupulous representatives of mere factions and used as an instrument not to subserve but to frustrate the will of the majority. It arrogantly defies the law of the land; it arrogantly defies those rules of procedure which from long and uniform usage have received the sanction of party law. Fairchild submitted a statement in the nature of a report as chairman of the committee. He said: "To the committee of 501 report that in pursuance of instructions given to us by a mass meeting held in Cooper Union on the 11th of this month, the members of the state committee individually and the state committee as a whole have been requested to dissolve the

convention called by them for this day, and that they declined to comply with their request. In that event they instructed us to take such measures as would secure proper representation of the democracy of this state at the democratic national convention to be held in Chicago, June 21, next. You will now enter upon the work of considering this and adopting such measures. Your work of to-day will, I believe, be such that you will meet again before June with countless thousands of your fellow democrats, all inspired with high purpose and high hopes for our beloved party, and then when we meet again our trouble will be to find a hall so large that it can hold the hosts of democrats who will come to wish us God speed. May blessings rest upon your work; may the result be a democracy of principle, owned by no man, a party of honor, truth and freedom."

Fairchild then presented the name of F. D. Locke, Buffalo, as chairman. Ellery Anderson made a stirring speech, after which an address to the democrats of the state was adopted. It recites the incidents leading up to the protest, dwells on the gravity of the issues of the pending campaign, and says the state committee has become the instrument of a faction; instead of being a representative of the whole party it is enlisted in the cause of its favored candidate who shrinks from submitting his case to the test of a free and full vote of the democracy; it has used its powers for the avowed purpose of serving his personal ambition, instead of affording all democratic electors an equal and fair opportunity to express its preferences both as to issues and candidates. The welfare of the party, both in the state and nation, demands that all democratic electors be equally heard and represented; therefore, the democratic electors of each assembly district in the state are requested to choose three delegates and three alternates to form a state convention to be held on May 31, at Syracuse, for the purpose of choosing delegates and alternates to represent the democratic party of the state at the national convention.

The chairman of the meeting was authorized to appoint a committee of 11 members, which will have power to add to its number, to constitute a provisional state committee to take necessary action to carry these resolutions into full effect. A din of cheers followed the reading of the address and after several speeches it was unanimously adopted. Among the speakers was a young farmer from Otsego, a Mr. Clark, who bluntly demanded that the name of Cleveland should be placed squarely at the front of the movement represented by the anti-convention. The meeting then adjourned.

### HE LIVED IN SPOKANE.

And So He Got Despondent and Committed Suicide.

SPOKANE, Feb. 22.—The body of Thomas Mulready was found today on the bank of the Spokane river, half submerged in water, half a mile below the city, by two boys who were hunting. A coroner's jury failed to determine the cause of death, but presumed it to be a case of suicide. Mulready came here from Pueblo, Colo., a few months ago, and has been employed as a hotel waiter. A few days ago he received a letter from Pueblo, announcing the death of his sister, Mrs. J. H. Brennan, of that place. He was despondent already, and it is supposed that grief over his sister's death led to suicide. He was 25 years of age and unmarried.

### CLEVELAND AT ANN ARBOR.

Telling the Students About Sentiment in Our National Life.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Feb. 22.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland accompanied by ex-Governor Campbell of Ohio, ex-Postmaster General Dickinson of Detroit, W. S. Bissel of Buffalo and Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the Century magazine, arrived here at 11:45 a. m. from Detroit. The city is gaily decorated in honor of the distinguished party. Fully 2,000 students of the university gathered at the depot and greeted them. Mayor Doty met the party and presented Cleveland with the freedom of the city in a silver casket. After a lunch at President Angle's residence, the party at 3 o'clock, Cleveland delivered an address upon the subject: "Sentiment in Our National Life."

### HOW THEY FEASTED.

Two Young Colored Children Murder a Babe and Eat Its Flesh.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 22.—News of a horrible murder and cannibalism near Ray's mill was received today. Lucy President, an idiotic negro woman, left the house to go to work, leaving her 3-months-old babe in charge of two children, one 11 and the other 9 years old, named Mark. One of them, a boy, the eldest, it seems, was resolved upon putting the infant out of the way, and soon after the mother left he killed and mangled it with an axe. Not content with this, he took a fork and gouged out the eyes of the little one, which he roasted, and then taking a slice out of either jaw, he and his sister sat themselves down and feasted.

### IT MAY BE ORTH STEIN.

The New York Central Train Robber Thought to Be an Old Forger.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Sheriff Thornton today in reply to a telegraphic request, forwarded a detailed description of the train robber in jail here to St. Louis authorities. This afternoon he received an answer that it tallied with that of Orth Stein, whose career as a newspaper reporter, forger, confidence man and robber is well remembered.

### KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Fatal Accident on the Montana Central at Boulder.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD. BOULDER, Feb. 22.—Martin Donovan was instantly killed last night by a Montana Central passenger train. He was subject to epileptic fits and was no doubt under the influence of one when struck by the train. A coroner's inquest was held, but the verdict has not yet been brought in.

### Foster Going to Europe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—European Foster left this afternoon for New York, where he will embark on the steamer Spree to-morrow for Europe.

## THEY WANT A NEW DEAL

All Sorts of Patriots and Agitators at the St. Louis Convention.

### THE OLD PARTIES ROASTED

Polk, Powderly, Donnelly and Others Predict a New Order of Things—A Temporary Organization Made.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Had a bombshell exploded this afternoon in the midst of the industrial convention, it would not have surprised the third party people one iota more than did the motion made by Secretary Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, late in the afternoon. A curious series of events led up to it. B. F. Terrill of Texas had been selected to call the conference to order, and during all the welcoming addresses and throughout the speeches of Polk, Powderly and Donnelly, he tenaciously retained the chair, no move being made to effect a temporary organization. At the conclusion of the address Hayes jumped up and moved that Acting Chairman Terrill appoint the regular committee, a proceeding which would practically have given the Texan entire charge of the convention. The third party men were dumbfounded and the convention was immediately in an uproar.

General Weaver sprang to his feet, yelled that the motion was out of order, and I quickly made a motion that the convention proceed to a temporary organization. The friends of the new movement rallied and carried the motion with a hurrah. The cause of the sensation is disclosed when it is explained that the third party men believed, whether justly or unjustly, that a combination had been made between Macne, Livingston, Hayes and Terrill to down the new party scheme. If the motion had carried, they say, Terrill would have appointed committees to suit the anti. Apparently, however, the opponents of the third party movement are in a hopeless minority.

Nearly a dozen national organizations were represented and the talk among the delegates as to whether the prohibitionists could be pacified and dragged into the fold with a declaration in favor of nationalizing the liquor traffic, was the one subject most eagerly discussed by the delegates assembled.

Before Benjamin Terrill of Texas called the convention to order, the big hall was lively with discussions. Sixty-nine of the biggest guns of the political army gathered on the stage. The main body of the hall and galleries were filled with a group of delegates and spectators. A delegation from Oregon had the floor for a time, declaring that the opening gun of the national campaign would be fired from this state, and calling for help to carry on the fight.

At 2:25 Terrill called the convention to order without the formality of an address and caused a smile by announcing that the "congregation" would rise while the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Bashor of Millerville, Ill. Miss Alice Mitchell of the National Woman's Alliance, sang "The Star Spangled Banner" and the audience joined in the chorus. Considerable merriment was elicited when Terrill went right on as a matter of course, acting as chairman as though there was no such thing as a temporary or permanent organization. Terrill, it was generally understood, does not favor an immediate third party presidential nomination, and it began to look as if he had concluded to shape things a bit while he held the reins. This impression deepened when he proceeded to read a type-written document urging the convention to confine its demands to land, transportation, taxation and money, leaving moral reforms till they had more time. This would leave the prohibition issue out in the cold, and toward the rear of the stage among the distinguished guests could be seen Miss Frances Willard's features quickly shaded by a frown of portentous proportions; while "third party or bust" delegates throughout the hall gave equal signs of dissatisfaction.

President Polk of the national alliance was introduced by Terrill and announced that he followed by Donnelly and another from Donnelly. At the mention of these three possible presidential candidates the convention manifested much interest.

President Polk said the farmers had assembled here to perform a solemn and responsible duty. On Wall street and the board of trade money was at 1½ per cent. In many small towns in the West money was from 10 to 20 per cent. This had to be righted. The farmer paid more than 20 per cent, of the taxes, and if the money can be borrowed in New York on cotton and wheat at 1½ per cent, why can't the same thing be done in the West. He compared the gain in wealth of the New England states as compared with the producing states of the West and South as five to one in favor of the former against the latter. He entered a solemn protest against these unequal conditions. In closing Polk said "we want relief. We demand relief and I repeat now, what I have repeated from Maine to California, we must have relief if we have to wipe the old parties from the face of the earth."

This was greeted with tremendous applause. Something of an anti-climax was created by some Polk enthusiasts in the gallery flinging to the breeze at this juncture a huge banner inscribed with a quotation from Polk's apparently extemporaneous speech.

Powderly was then introduced and warmly greeted. He spoke of the big bridge from the east side of the river being owned by a man to whom every one was wanted to enter St. Louis had to pay a tax. The time had come when the people would surmount these difficulties. It was not a Powderly or a Polk, but the people who would remedy this when the proper time came. Powderly also spoke on the question of the restriction of immigration. "Years ago," continued Powderly, "when we nominated General Weaver, of Iowa"—a great burst of cheers greeted the mention of the green-backed presidential candidate. Weaver beamed smilingly upon the smiling multi-

tude from the platform, but sobered up when Powderly jolly warned the convention to cheer not the man but the principles.

Ignatius Donnelly next appeared on the rostrum. The coming gatherings of the democrats and republicans, he said, as compared with this convention, would be simply conagulations of unprincipled politicians to divide the plunder. He predicted that a wedding was soon to occur, that of democracy and the republican party. The ceremony would be performed at the altar of plutocracy. Grover Cleveland and Ben Harrison would act as bridesmaids. The devil himself would give away the bride, and Jay Gould would pronounce the benediction. This convention, he said, proposes to wipe Mason and Dixon's line out of the geography, to take color line out of politics, give Americans prosperity, so that the man who creates shall own what he creates, and take the robber class from the throat of industry; take possession of the government of the United States and put our nominee in the white house.

Marion Connor of California was selected temporary chairman, and Messrs. Steele of Illinois, and Hayes of Pennsylvania, temporary secretaries. Mr. Terrill found himself suddenly supplanted in control, but gracefully accepted the situation and promised the convention if it formed a third party he would be found working in it heart and soul. After the appointment of the committee on credentials adjournment was taken until 9 a. m. to-morrow.

### ON THE MOVE.

Missoula People Alive to Their Best Interests.

SPECIAL TO THE STANDARD. MISSOULA, Feb. 22.—The board of trade held the largest meeting in many months to-night. It was decided to reorganize, and new officers were elected as follows: President, Thomas C. Marshall; first vice president, Fred C. Stoddard; second vice president, John Rankin; secretary, L. A. Woodward; treasurer, J. H. T. Ryan.

Over 40 members were enrolled. The committee appointed at the previous meeting to find rooms where an exhibit of Missoula county's cereals, timber, minerals, etc., can be placed, reported on several rooms and a committee was appointed to select one and report, and also collect money to furnish the room and pay the expenses.

The Fort Missoula matter was also discussed, and some committees were appointed to take the necessary action.

The matter of entertaining the members of the supreme grand lodge, A. O. U. W., who may visit Missoula in June was brought up and a committee appointed to confer with the A. O. U. W. committee. The board then adjourned to meet at Hon. W. M. Bickford's office Wednesday at 8:30 p. m.

Work was received here to-night that the two Indians who put obstructions on the track west of Drummond to wreck No. 5 yesterday, confessed at Deer Lodge to-day, Colonel Ramsey, Major Roman, he detective, and the interpreter will return on No. 1 to-night.

The hall given by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen to-night proved a great success. The hall was beautifully decorated, the music was good and an immense crowd was present and the spread at the Missoula was fine. Conductor Thomas Kilpatrick took Dave Grinnell's run to-night so that he could attend a masque ball at Horse Plains.

Conductor W. H. Raymond, who runs the Helena mountain, was initiated into the O. R. C. last night in this city.

The Carl King combination entertained a large crowd to-night, who speak highly of the performance.

### JUST LIKE BEN.

Mrs. Harrison is President and Makes a Speech.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The first continental congress of the National society of the Daughters of the American Revolution began its session this morning at the church of Our Father. The congress is composed of all the active officers of the National society, one regent from each state, and the regents and delegates of each organized chapter.

Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, who is president general of the society, delivered an address of welcome. She reviewed the organization of the society in October, 1890, since which time a membership of 1,200 has been gained. There have been difficulties in the organization and trouble at times, perhaps, caused some friction, but in view of the success which attended the labors of the society and the more brilliant future which is before it, they can happily be forgotten.

Mrs. Cabell read a report recommending the building of a national hall for the society in Washington.

### Rhode Island Prohibitionists.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 22.—The prohibition state convention to-day made the following nominations: Governor, Alexander Gilbert of Woonsocket; lieutenant governor, S. Tabor of North Smithfield; secretary of state, F. E. Remington of Providence; attorney general, Thomas E. Peabody of Westerly; general treasurer, W. S. Brownell of Newport.

### ALL SORTS FROM ALL OVER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—During the last three months 91,392,658 pounds of silver ore have been exported to the United States from Sonora, Mexico.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The street car tie-up in this city is complete. The company attempted to run a car this morning, but the strikers took possession and soon had it back in the barn.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 22.—A thorough investigation along the frontier and the coast show there is no danger of an uprising in Mexico. The Garza bandits who have been operating on United States territory appear to have disbanded with no likelihood of reorganizing.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 22.—Mrs. Blaine has left for Hot Springs on her way to St. Paul. After a few days rest there she will leave for the south where she will rest for a couple of months. She denies the report of her intended marriage to Dr. Bull of New York and also her advent upon the stage.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The steamship Indiana left here this afternoon loaded with flour and provisions for the famine-stricken provinces of Russia. The cargo, which was donated entirely by Philadelphians, consisted of 20,000 sacks of flour, besides 20 carloads of flour in barrels and a great assortment of provisions. A great crowd of people assembled at the wharf to see the vessel off. Before leaving, exercises were held on board the vessel.

## FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY

Honors Paid to the Memory of Him Who Couldn't Tell a Lie.

### BIG SPREAD AT DETROIT

McKinley, Dolph and Others Show the Progress Made in the Art of Lying Since George's Day.

DETROIT, Feb. 22.—The annual banquet of the Michigan club, celebrating Washington's birthday, brought together leading republican politicians from all parts of this state and from other states. It was stated that the banquet was not given for the purpose of forwarding the interests of any presidential candidate, particularly as it was denied that there was any intention to boom General Alger, and it was asserted that its sole object was to kindle the enthusiasm of the republicans of the state for the party nominee whoever he may be. The banquet was held in the rink, a great barn-like structure, whose inherent ugliness was hidden away under the folds of artistically draped bunting and portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and others. Covers were laid for 1,200 persons at tables upon the main floor, while upon the platform at one side under a brilliant canopy sat the speakers and guests of honor.

General Alger introduced Congressman Burrows to deliver the address of welcome, and in doing so referred to the "Michiganizing" of the democrats and declared that in November Michigan would elect a legislature that would restore the legislative districts to proper shape and elect a republican successor to Senator Stockbridge. Burrows said the task of welcoming the guests of the club usually devolved on the governor, but owing to a slight mistake this time that gentleman happened to be a democrat. He assured his hearers, however, that the mistake should not happen again in the next 25 years. Michigan, he said, had always cast its electoral vote for the republican presidential candidate, and he proceeded to give a list from 1856 down. When Blaine's name was reached the assembly broke into a round of enthusiastic applause. His endorsement of the McKinley bill and reciprocity was also warmly greeted.

General Alger spoke with regret of the absence of J. S. Clarkson, who was detained in North Carolina by illness, and proceeded to read a letter of regret from Mr. Blaine. Mr. Blaine, after expressing regret, said:

"I cannot refrain from sending a word of good cheer on the prospects of the republican party. In all leading measures relating to the industrial and financial interests of the people we are strong and growing stronger. On the contrary, our opponents are weak and growing weaker. They are divided, we are united. If we do not win it is our own fault. We will be justly censured if, with such great measures involved, every republican does not feel that he is appealed to personally, and that victory in the election depends on him."

The reading of the letter brought forth another round of applause.

When Governor McKinley was introduced a storm of applause arose. He began by saying whenever anything is to be done in and for the country the republican party must do it. This has been true for 30 years, beginning with Abraham Lincoln. Not one page of the present tariff can be repealed in ten years; at the present rate the present congress cannot repeal it in 25 years. Morrison tried it and disappeared from congress. Mills tried it and lost the speakership. Cleveland started out to shear that sheep and came back shorn, and now Springer is trying it. You can't make wool free on a sheep's back and tax it on our back. Protection must be for all or none, no man or woman in Michigan knows of the tariff as a burden, but every one of them knows it as a blessing. The speaker declared protection was our national policy, because when free trade and protection were the issues before the people, protection had always won. We lost in 1890 by listening to the campaign prophet; but now the campaign prophet is out of a job. They told us the last tariff was prohibitive; it has been in operation fifteen months and we never before had so extensive a trade. The democrats don't know what they want. Cleveland doesn't and Hill doesn't, but he may as the outcome of what took place in New York today. It may help Cleveland when he returns here to show him a part of the button manufacturers, where we manufacture buttons as cheap as we got them before the tariff was placed on them. The democratic congress is trying to repeal the pearl button tariff. The address was punctuated by enthusiastic applause.

Senator Dolph of Oregon spoke on the question, "Washington, the Protectionist."

After making a fitting allusion to the memory of Washington, Senator Dolph proceeded to discuss the tariff question as the all-absorbing question which divides the two great political parties to-day, and upon which it becomes more and more evident that the next presidential contest will be fought. "The importance of the tariff question to the people of the United States," said Dolph, "cannot be overestimated. The democratic party which in both branches of congress at the last session was committed to the free coinage of silver is retracing its steps and party leaders and organs are endeavoring to eliminate the silver question from politics; but upon the tariff question there is no division of sentiment. There is not protection sentiment enough in that party to create the least discussion in party councils."

Hon. T. T. Greenhalge of Massachusetts, spoke on "The Present Duties of the Republican Party." Senator Perkins of Kansas on "Washington, the Farmer Politician." Hon. J. Sloat Fassett of New York, on "Municipal Reform." Richard Tates, Jr. of Illinois, on "Young Men in Politics."

### At San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Washington's birthday was observed here as a general holiday, banks, exchanges and most of

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